VOL 36, NO 37

MARINE INSURANCE.

Provisions of Sir Stafford Northcott's

Bill before the House of Commons.

LONDON, February II.-Sir Stafford

Northcott's insurance bill provides for implied warranty against shipowners in

favor of the cargo and passengers equal-

ly, and prohibits an evasion of the war-ranty by special contract. In either case

such contracts are declared void. The

second important modification relates to valued policies, and provides for the

proceeding before referees, upon the court's direction, whether the defend-

ant applies therefor or not, to ascertain what would be the value of interest of the insured if the policy were open. If

the valuation unreasonably exceeds the

real value of the subject matter, the

value ascertained by the referees at once is recoverable. The third modifi-

cation is that owners are allowed to

recover on the net freight; the propor-

tion of the expenses which would have

been incurred in earning, the total

freight to be ascertained and deducted

as the court directs in any action on contract. The fourth modification pro-

vides that if the owner insures a shir,

included in the insurance of the ship,

the latter will be deemed double insu

rance pro tanto. The following is the fith modification: The ship-owner can-

not recover on a time policy if the loss is

occasioned by unseaworthiness, provided the unseaworthiness existed when the

ship was last in port, or could have been

prevented by reasonable care; and for the purpose of this section unseaworthi-

ness from a defective hull, or from over-

oading, shall alone be deemed unsea-

A 850,000 Confingration.

PITTSBURG, February 11.-Between

one and two o'clock this morning a fire

broke out in the flouring mill of Verght,

Ortoman & Spreen, on Carson street, South P.ttsburg. The mill was a five story frame building, and contained a large stock of flour and grain. The fire gained such headway that within half

an hour from the time the alarm was

struck, it was totally destroyed. The

flames communicated to the Birming-ham depot of the Pittsbarg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway adjoining, which

was also destroyed. The total loss is es-

timated at fifty thousand dollars. Par-

DIED.

TERRY-At the Revers House, Boston, at 11

e'clock, February 11th, F. G. TERRY, of Hill,

Knights of Honor.

REGULAB meeting of Memphis Lodge No.
106, at New Massnic Hall, Gayoso Block,
will be held this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7
o'clock sharp, for transaction of business.
Brethren of Amity Lodge cordially invited.
Py order J. HARVEY MATHES, Dictator.
T. J. BARCHUS, Reporter.

1052

Clarksville Plow.

Terry & Mitchell, in the 49th year of his age.

worthiness.

tially insured

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13:; Memphis, 121. New York, gold closed at 113; Memphis, 112.

WEATBER PROBABILITIES.

WARRINGTON, February 12, 1 a.m. In the West Gulf States, Tennessee and Ghio vatley, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, lower temperature than on Friday, and gener- The Men who Seek to Control the Desally clear weather.

THE present condition of the St. Leuis mayorally equabble is indicated in the following telegram received last night: "The two mayors of the city have so far got along without conflict. Both have offices in the city hall, Mr. Britton occupying the mayor's office, and Mr. Overstolz using a room near by. The city council, before adjournment, instructed the city officers to recognize Mr. Overstolz as mayor, but, so far, these efficials have retrained from taking sides, and are not likely to take any action until the courts have decided who is the legal executive of the city."

THE Jackson Clarion of Wednesday publishes the report of the grand jury of Hinds county in regard to the Clinton ricts last fall, in which so many valuable lives were lost, from which it appears that it was wholly uppremeditated. Facts are given to show that the whites, who were there in small numbers and inadequately armed, certainly could not have meditated a disturbance; and that the blacks were in like manner unprepared for a battle. The jury believe that It was the result of a sudden outburst of ton county, Pennsylvania, on December passion, though no doubt the seeds of it | 31, 1830, at twenty minutes to midnight? had been planted by the demagogues of | That twenty minutes spoiled his chances the Radical party, whose hope of a continuation of their lease of power depended upon antagonizing the white and colored races. The jury making this report, it is proper to say, was composed of good citizens of both political parties.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Nothing New Developed as to the Un timely Death of the Great Maryland Lawyer and States-

Governor Carroll's Communication the Legislature-The News In Washington, Baltimore and Elsewhere.

of the cause of death: DR. STEINER'S THEORY. Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a place of ecal, or being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself moved toward the west, staggering along by the northerly side of the executive mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that having reached the door leading into the bisement, be swayed around to the south and fell, his head striking against the sharp corner of the granite essing of the house, and reaching the pavement of rough cobbleand the fingers of his left hand, cannot tures of the external bones of the cra-

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GWYNNE'S OPIN-Mr. Gwynne, attorney-general of the

sulted immediately.

State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized ! with vertigo and fell, as he bad a similar attack, lasting three hours, while st-holds. His term expires with the prestending a trial in South Carolina several years ago. THE LEGISLATURE.

When the general assembly met today it was immediately informed by communication from Governor Carroll of the decease of Mr. Johnson. Buth houses at once adjourned, and will assemble in the half of the house at three o'clock, then go to the executive mansion and escort the remains to the depot, when they will be taken to Baltimore in a special car. The governor said, in his communication, that Mr. Johnson died from an unaccountable and unwitnessed accident.

AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, February 11 .- The flag on the department of justice building was at half-mast to-day in respect to a nest of blankets in a crib, and it was the memory of the late Reverdy John-

AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, February 11.-Mayor Latrobe this morning issued an order convening the city council in extra session this evening, that the municipal authorities may give expression to the great loss sustained in the death of Ravbuildings are at half-mast. In the United States district court this morning the death of Reverdy Johnson was announced, and the court immediately The Baltimore bar and

The remains of Reverdy Johnson were experted from the executive mansion at Aunspolls this a ternoon by Governor Carroll, both houses of the legislature, members of the court of appeals of Maryland, Admiral Rodgers and Commander Terry, of the naval school; the president, feculty and students of St. John's college members of the bar and citizens of Annapolis, all on foot, to the cial car and brought to this city, accompanied by relatives and frierds. The own Delaware, he could carry that Now I must say something funecal will take place Sunday after neon from his late residence, 118 Park avenue, and interment at Greenmount cemetery. The city council convened in extra session this evening, Mayor Latrobs presiding. Eulogies were delivered, and resolutions adopted expressive of the deep sense of the loss which sturdy corner-grocers of the county-seat rank him as a regularly ordained aspirate of the deep sense of the loss which ive of the deep sense of the loss which sturdy corner-grocers of the county-seat pervades the community at the sad and learned that articles of an estable nasudden death of Mr. Johnson. In the ture were safe if securely locked up, death of Mr. Johnson the city of Balti- when word went out through the bymore has lest a most distinguished citi- ways and the highways, that there was ford, State of Maine, on the twenty-

seventy five thousand dollars.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Sketches of Prominent Candidates o Both Parties, from an Independent Pen.

tiny of the Republic for Four Years.

What They Are, Politically and Socially-Their Status with the People and Their Chances.

Chicago Times. COLUMBUS, February 3.-More or less interest attaches to the man who says by word or deed, in person or by proxy, "I am the man to rule you, citizens of America. Behold in me your Moses, whose pleasure it will be to lead you whose pleasure it will be to lead you into happy lands of national prosperity, even unto the millennium of peace where the Democrat will cease to trouble and the Republican will be at rest." Looking over the field, I find ten men who are not beyond the pale of possible nomination for the office of President at the hands of their respective parties, al-though in some of the cases probability is not the word to express their situations. I will treat them under their respective patronymics, commencing with

the David of New England,

JAMES G. BLAINE. The veracious chronicles of the Blaine family assert, and none dare gainsay it, that the subject was born in Washingors. The howling wilderness of Maine beckoned him thither (Horace Greeley had not at that time invented "Go west, young man.") The profession (f journalism attracted the young man's eye, and he sauk gracefully into the tripod of the Portland Advertiser. Later he beamed behind the paste-cup and wield-ed the scissors of the Kennebec Journal. When in his twenty-ninth year, the moose and log-rollers combined and sent him to the Maine legislature, where he remained by their continued preference until 1864, serving the last two years as speaker. Twelve years sgo, James G. was rent to congress as a member of the thirty-eighth national assembly, and has been returned regularly ever since, serving with distinction as speaker of the forty-third congress. His principles are ultra Republicae. He is a skillful debater, and the Nemesis of Sammy

Cox. Geographical sequence, as we are going west, brings us to New York, and BOSCOE CONKLING,

who dwells in pent-up Utics when he is at home. The services of an obstetrifacts connected with the sad death of cian were required in the Conkling Reverdy Johnson in the grounds at- family on the thirtleth of October, 1829, to the executive mansion, as When Roscoe looked about him he made known inst night, are not changed | made the discovery that he was a native by developments this morning. His of Albany. An academic education was death was so sudden and unexpected, allotted him, and the musty law claimed after his appearance in the State library | and captured bim when he arrived at and about the statehouse yesterday, the coat-tails age. In 1846, when sweet while the legislature was in accession, in seventeen, his parents moved him to apparantly full health, that the com-munity has not yet recovered from the held a seat on the platform when Susan shock. Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, State B. Anthony lectured on "Reminiscences senator from Frederick county, a dis- of the Deluge," looked benevolent, attinguished physician and chief inspector tended town meetings, and in 1858 beof the sanitary commission in the army came mayor of the city. He was sent of the Potomac during the war, who ex- by Uticans to the thirty-sixth congress amined the body shortly after it was re-elected to the thirty-seventh, laid off found, gives the following as his theory a term, made connection with the thirty-ninth, and was sent back to the fortieth. But New York bad better work for Roscoe, and he succeeded Harris to the United States senate, taking his seat March, 1867. Being a right smart chance of a statesman, he was reelected, and there he is now, and will remain until 1879, unless otherwise rravided for. He is a dyad-in-the-backhair Republicar. His name will be mentioned at Cincinnati in June next.

While in this State we will look at SAMUEL J. TILDEN. This rather famous gentleman was which gave the fi st wound on the head; born at New Lebanon, Columbiana county, New York, of rich but honest stones, a second wound was received in parents, on March 15, 1814. He was front of the first; at this instant, proba- early weaned on Erie canal water, and bly, the bones of the nose were fractured | while yet young he showed the traits of and one joint of the second finger of reform that have since distinguished the right hand dislocated. Whethsubsequent struggles may itually whipped him, by securing the services of a prize-fighter who returned the compliment. The bad boy reformed be positively asserted. The wounds in for six months, and made many good the scalp were accompanied with frac- resolutions while in the hospital. In 1837 Samuel entered Yale college, but nium and base of the skull also, with failed to graduate. He subsequently a probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have re- He studied law, and in 1846 was sent to the State assembly by his constituents, where he was retained for several terms. During the interim to his election as governor in 1868, he was prominently identified with New York politics, and floured as a refermer in New York city. In 1872 he was re-elected governor on a reform platform, which position he now

ent year. Now, step down into Delaware. Are you all in? All right. Let us inquire as to the history of the small S'a'e's big

man. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD. He is a fit subject for the pen of h's tory, as exercised in this its:ance. The Bayards run the State of Delaware, and for three generations have held a chair in the United States senate. It was on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of grace 1828. The deep tones of the Wilmington cathedral had just pealed forth the hour of midnight, when a faint wall, suggestive of a drowning kitten, rose in the parlor bedroom of the elegant mansion of James A. Bayard. The sound proceeded from Thomas Francis Bayard's first utterance. In due time this scion of luxury was weighed, and turned the balance probably at eight pounds. Time rolled on. Themas Francis passed safely through the valley of measles; yes, through the shadow of the chicken-pox. He made mud-piles and threw stones at blind beggars, like other boys. He was at length immured in the Flushing den, and thus he became a lawyer. The toga of an attorney was assumed in 1851. He has always practised in his native city. In 1853 he was appointed United States district attorney for Delafollowing year. He was elected United States senator to succeed his father, James A., and took his seat March 4, 1859. His term expiring in March, 1875, he was re elected for another term. He is a Democrat of a pronounced type. Interest attaches to him as a possible Demo-

State. All aboard for Ohio, and here we look up a local candidate known as

R. B. HAYES. drunken Indian, on the Delaware counzon, and as a snark of respect the mayor and city council will attend his funeral "Twas on October 4, 1822, that these glad grace 1816, and of American indepen-

R. B. laid over to rest two trips, but mounted the stump last fall, and rode once more into the harbor of preferment. Governor Hayes is now fifty-four years of "h'age, and 'ale and 'arty." He lives at Fairmont, Ohio,

hard-money Democratic caudidate, ALLEN G. THURMAN.

One bright November morning, sixtythree years ago, an old chaise rumbled along the streets of Lynchburg, Virginia. It was on the thirteenth day of November, 1813. The chaise stopped before a sumptuous dwelling on a quiet street. The old doctor got out, and as he ascended the front steps he noticed that the silver-plate, which proclaimed to the world that the family of Thurman dwelt therein, needed cleaning. In a few hours he emerged, quietly remarking to a passing acquaintance that it was "a boy," and then he drove away. Then and ing acquaintance that it was "a boy," and then he drove away. Then and there did Allen G. Taurman enter this vale of tears and nation of politicians. Al received an academic course of in-struction, having removed to Ohio in 1819. The possession of a beard found him awakening the echoes of the courtroom at Columbus, and he addressed juries, bluffed witnesses, and wheedled the court until the twenty-ninth congress assembled, and Allen G. was on the floor. In 1851 the voters of Ohio invested him with authority to occupy a wool-sack on the supreme bench. From 1854 to 1856 he was chief-justice of that court Then Thurman took a rest until 1887, in which year an ungrateful public declined to elect him governor. He was, however, by a strong effort, elected to the senate that winter, to the intense sur-prise of everybody, and took his seat in 1869. He was re-elected to the senate in 1874, where he will remain until 1881, unless death does from his office separate him. Thurman is a veritable member of the unterrified Democracy, always was a Democrat, and always will be a Democrat. He is wealthy. He is proud of having descended from an F. F. V.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON. That Mr. Pendleton is the available candidate for the Presidency in the event of the rival factions of the Democracy—i. c., hards and softs—becoming nopelessly estranged, is an acknowledged fact in all well-regulated political families. Mr. Pendleton was born on the twenty fifth of July, 1825, at Cincinnati. The siffuence of his parents secured for him a liberal education, and he carly embraced the profession of the law. He was sent to the State senate during the years 1854 and 1855. Soon after he represented the Cincinnati district in the thirty-fifth congress, and was re-elected to the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congresses. In 1864 he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with George B. M'Clellan. Our relection is that he was defeated. In dential nomination. Cincinnati came nome with Horatio Seymour. Since now making all preparations to shy bis palatial residence in the Cincinnati suburb of Clifton, where he lives in princely style. Mr. Pendleton is eating oranges and making speeches in the south just now.

Let us now step over the State line, and hear something about O. P. MORTON.

Oliver P. Morton, he Was born in ISZL, in the county of Wayne, State of Indiana, on the fourth of August. The heat was intense, and his legs were sunstruck, and he now walks with a parish age, was handed over to the faculty of Miami university, who graduated him. say The bandsged-eyed goddess Jured him is Being one of the first down to the depot to see the boys off, besides being prominent in other ways in connection with the suppression of the rebellion, he acquired the sobriquet of the "war gover-United States senate, to succeed Henry S Lane, and took his seat March 4,1867. In 1872 he was re-elected, and his term expires March 3, 1879. During the war Morton was a Union Republican, and since an orthodox Republican. He is an able man. He has many enemies of high position, whose aversion amounts to bitter hatred. He is a strong man among the people of Indiana. The people in this State who do not talk Mor-

ton, do ssy considerable about THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. Should I neglect to mention this gentleman, in this connection, I very much fear me that there would be a Hoosier scalp-dance at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, at an early date. "Indiana's favored son," is a Buckeye by birth, having taken his first lacteal sustenance in Muskingum county, Ohic, the date of the operation being September 7, 1819. Hendricks is a virgin—a verging on sixty. Like nineteen-twentieths of the prominent politicians of the United States, he is a lawyer, having adopted the pursuit when quite young. He entered Indiana in 1844, and in 1848 held a desk on the floor of the Indiana house of representatives. Next we find him in the State constitutional convention of 1850. The following year he was sent to congress and retained there for two terms. Upon his retirement the important position of commissioner of the general land office was tendered him. He accepted, and remained there situated until 1859. His next preferment was his election to the renate, he taking the seat in March, 1863, and retiring in 1867. Thomas A. rose up again in 1874, and sailed into the executive mansion of Indiana draw. He then read the following: before a Democratic gale that blew four-United States district attorney for Dela-ware. This position be resigned in the stherough politician. He can ride any member, in the interest of the purity of number of horses; can be as dumb as an oyster, or as talkative as a magpie, an equilibrist, when standing upon the ragged edge of the, fence between issues is established, and Thomas A. is a good listere". He will take the Indiana Da. You tell me that 'my case' is on trial, cratic candidate for the Vice-Presiden- mocracy to the national convention and I now have the right to insist on an

Now I must say something about

E. B. WASHBURNE. In the atmosphere in which these sketches are written, the mention of Elihu B. Washburne as a candidate is Scarcely had the war-whoop of the taken cum grano salis. But still there are men and there are journals which called into requisition to note that he made his initiatory peep at daylight, in the village of Livermore, county of Ox-

world, he became a lawyer. The drift child is a keen 'un; we will make of of events carried him into that vertex him a d'sciple of the art preservative of of dissipation, the queen city of the arts. And it came to pass that Ellhuwest, Ciucinnati. During the years entered the office of a paper published at 1858-59-60 and 61, he don't law for Kennebec, in the State of Maine, known a supend, in the capacity of city solicities. "And then the soldier, full of variably in advance. Five years did fi-ree caths, and bearded like the pard, Elihu adjust movable alphabets, hold seeking the bubble reputation even at the caunon's mouth." He sought it to such purpose that he emerged from the smoke of war a brigadier general, having entered as a major. In 1867 he was made governor of Ohic, and served so made governor of Ohic, and served so made in the state of the said, "I will journey to the land of Il inois, and at the place will be said, "I will journey to the land of Il inois, and at the place well that he was again selected in 1869. | called Galena will I pitch my tent, and plant my vine " And it so came to pass. Elihu flourished, and the people of Galens and the county thereabouts said unto him, "Go thou to Washington and fight our battles." And it was to the thirty-third congress that he went, and Elihu served so faithfully that he was While here we will take a look at the ard-money Democratic candidate, eight times. And he was called the "father of the house," by his colleagues. One day he brought up a law creating the office of lieutenant-general of the army. Grant, whose surname is Ulyisee, cut a fat slice by procuring the of-fice. He fell upon Elibu's neck, and

Library

MISSISSIPPI.

Cardoza to be Impeached for Perjury. Bribery and Corruption-Etc.

Special to the Appeal. Jackson, February 11 .- House -The Jackson, February II.—House—The
committee investigating the charges
against T. W. Cardoza, State superintendent of education, reported to-day,
The committee prafers ten charges
against Cardoza—perjury, misappropriation of public moneys, embezzlement, culation, bribery, fraudulent issuance Warren county witness certificates, forgery, extertion, and two charges of public moneys unaccounted for. A reso-lution was offered that T. W. Cardoza, superintendent of education, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill regulating liens between landlords and fevants, discriminating in favor of landlerds, was last by a large vote.
Senate.—A bill was passed making

present tax. PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Bowen's Proposition to, and Its Rejection by the Plymonth Church Examining Committee-Bowen on Trial.

Committee's Requirements Bowen, and the Latter's Reply-A Poor Show for the Price of Admission.

New York February 10.—Henry C. as often denied by you, that you had named a son after the assessin of Mr. Ward, of the Independent, and his two Lincoln, I have until now wholly disbesons, appeared before the examining lieved; but recent developments which committee of Plymouth church to show your son to have been named or 1898 Cincinnati went to New York with night, in answer to a summons to appreciate by the name of John W. B. Pendleton as an aspirant for the Presipear and testify to facts known to him Hambleton, gives at least a semblance a reference to the charge against H. W. Beecher. Bowen read a statement, that time "Gentleman George" has kept in which he sliuded to the unfairness charge I have but one duty to perform, aloof from the political prize-ring, but is and irregularities of the procedure, but and that is to accept your resignation, said that, as he wished to assist the comcastor into the circle. The Enquirer mittee to make the examination will second him. Mr. Pendleton has a thorough and conclusive, he would mittee to make the examination make the following proposition: I propose that three men within the Congregational body be s-lected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartial ity; such, for example, as Pres dent Workey, President Ass D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge Lafayette S. Fos-financial plank, as a conciliatory spirit Julius H. Seelye, men in whose decision the world will feel confidence, who shall be pledged to keep all such evidence secret, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear, with consent, without any reserve whatever, for a gradual resumption of specie paycanes. Oliver, upon reaching the proper and as soon as they can meet, to give in ments by requiring the national banks full this evidence which has led me to to retain a per centage of the gold resay, that "I have no doubt Mr. Beecher | ceived by them as interest on the bonds The bandsged-eyed goddess jured him is guilty of saultery, bypocrisy, deposited with the treasurer of the to the domain of red tape. In brief, he and perjury." I ask nothing more than United States as security for their circupursued the pursuit of the law, and ere that they shall fully consider the ques- lating notes, and also requiring the sec long stood before Hoosier juries, and | tions which you seem to have before | retary of the treasury to retain a certain asked to be heard for his cause. In time you, whether I deserve ecclesiastical percentage of gold as part of a sinking the was elected circuit indge of the fifth censure for my previous silence in refercensure for my previous silence in referjudicial district, wearing the ermine ence to Mr. Beecher, and whether I am with due sciemnity until called to the now justified by the facts in my possessis of action of the committee in their seat of lieutenant-governor in the year sion in making what you call "my infa- report to an adjourned meeting of the 1860. In 1861, when the war begur, he | mous allegation" and insinuations about | caucus Thursday next. assumed the gubernatorial chair, by reason of Governor Lane's resignation. him, and in response to your own demand for a reply to Mr. White's grievauces. I am willing to abide by the censure or approval of such a body of men if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church will also submit to their decision. I reaffirm everything I have stated ner." He was elected to a second and a about Henry Ward Beacher in my prethird term, filling the executive chair in vious communication to you, and I am all five years. He was elected to the ready to substantiate it before such a trivious communication to you, and I am bunal. Very respectfully,

The committee decided not to accept Bowen's proposition, because it was not a case between Beecher and Bowen, but a case between Plymouth church and Bowen, and should not be withdrawn from the church and taken before strangers. Bowen said it appeared that he was now on trial before them; but he protested against the injustice of summoning him for trial and expecting him to answer on so short notice, and Judge Durel. he asked for ten days in which to con- THE PRESIDENT WILL DEPOSE BEFORE sult papers, documents, dates and memorandums referring to the case. At the end of that time he would appear before the committee and answer any questions that might be propounded to him. He requested that copies of the charges and specifications be furnished him. He was ready at any moment to answer all questions which referred to the essential facts only. He was not ready then for a formal trial. After consultation the following resolutions were adopted by the committee: First-That the committee decline to accede to Mr. Bowen's request for a further adjournment. Second-That they now urge him to state any fact in his possession in support of the allegations that he has made

against the character of his pastor. Third-Post if he now declines to state such facts, we shall, to-morrow evening, report to the church the action which has been taken, and ask for instructions.

Mr. Bowen then said as the committee refused to give him the necessary time to prepare a reply, he must with-"Had you adopted my answer to Mr. White, and then invited me as a fellowthe church, to state the fact to which I referred, that you might know whether when occasion offers. His reputation as | or not the pastor was a good mar, I should have been obliged to answer without further ceremony. But you cannot now put yourselves on that ground. orderly trial. I was not ready to speak during the years that I kept silent, but I am now ready, when properly put on trial before any proper tribunal or before more or you, but I must decline at this notice, NO LESS THAN A CONTEMPT OF COURT. and in this irregular way, to answer your questions to night." He again appealed to them, while leaving the room, to give him time to prepare a reply. Mr. Bowen then withdrew. The committee remained in session

> batim report of the proceedings in the esse of Mr. Bowen to the church at its

WASHINGTON. The Centennial Appropriation Bil Passed the Senate, and the Consu-

pleted in the House. Senator Bruce Adheres to His Denuncia tions of the President-Grant's Deposition to be Taken To-

lar Appropriation Bill Com-

An Over-Zealous Admirer of Revenue Commissioner Pratt-Probable Democratic Financial Policy.

The Carpethaggers in Council About Bloody-Shirt Morton-Why Clerk Hambleton's Resignation is Accepted, Etc.

CONCRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. amendments adopted in the committee the tax for retailing whisky double the Monday.

CLEEK HAMBLETON'S RESIGNATION AC-CEPTED. The chairman of the committee on ways and means has addressed the fol-

mittee: House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1876. To Dr. J. P. Hambleton, Cierk of Ways and

show your son to have been named or of truth to the charge. With the slightest appearance of the truth of such a

offered some time ago, which I do here-by, Respectfully yours, W. R. MORRISON, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, THE PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC FINAN-CIAL POLICY. Democratic members, in conversation to-day, say they do not think there ter, Hon. Alphens Hardy or Hon. pervaded the caucus last night. The opinion was generally expressed that it

will be impracticable to resume specie payment on the first of Japuary, 1879,

A ROW IN THE CAMP. The fact that Senator Bruce depounced President Grant yesterday in executive session, charging him with indifference to the southern colored representatives, and with having unjustly taken s des against them, occa-sions much comment. It is said that the President, on hearing of the remarks, sent for Bruce, but his friends say he will not accept any such invitation, as he considers the breach between them too wide to be closed.

THE NEW DISTRICT JUDGE OF LOUISI-ANA. Judge Billings, just confirmed by the senate, will hold court in New Orleans on the third Monday in February. No business in the bankruptcy or maritime courts has been transacted in the district for Louisiana since the resignation of

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE. is required in the Babcock trial. His

fore Chief-Instice Waite. AN OVER-ZEALOUS ADMIRER OF COM-MISSIONER PRATT. Commissioner Pratt received to-day by express a handsome gold-headed cane, forwarded by a subordinate in the revenue service. The cane was imme-

Rebuffed at this point, the disconso-Ista corpetbaggers waited on the Presi-dent and informed him of the situation informed him that telegrams had been posed; that he expected his own im-

the presentation of these reports. Let-ters were read from Governor Ames. Senator Alcorn's approval. Alcorn, who has heretofore been bitterly cp-

on the Republican part of the house as well as the senate. Pinchback, who was present, strove to commit the meeting by the support of Morton as President,

WASHINGTON, February 11 .- In the senate, after some preliminary business, the concurrent resolution providing for the count of the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States was taken up and discussed, pending which the morning hour expired, and the cons'deration of the Centennial appropriation bill was resumed, and passed withou the preamble, year 41, nays 15. The preamble was then agreed to, year 37, nays 16, and the bill passed as it came from the house. In the house the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was the important feature, to which a number of amendments were proposed and disposed of, when the bill was completed as far as the committee of the whole was concerned, and the committee rose and reported the bill. All the were agreed to, except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian islands, on which a separate vote was demanded by Mr. Hale. The amendment-was agreed to, year 130, nays 87. A vote by year and nays was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted, yeas 191, nays 2. It appropriates about nine hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, being a raduction of four hundred and seventy thousand dollars from the bill of last year. Both houses adjourned till

lowing note to the clerk of the com-

SIR-The charge so often made, and

provided for by the act of January 19, 1875; therefore the provision should our witnesses, and before whom I will be repealed and measures taken

The President said in the cabinet meeting to day that he had received the interrogatories upon which his evidence deposition will be made to-morrow be-

distely returned with thanks and a reference to a provision of law which attaches a penalty of dismissal from office to all engaged in interchange of courtesies of this character.

CARPETBAGGERS IN COUNCIL. Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, February 8-A con elave of carpetbaggers was held to-night in the room of the senate. Spencer and about sixty of his brethren were in council, the purpose of which was to decide on a policy for a better presentation of the bloody-shirt and the upholding of Mortonism. Spencer, in Lehalf of the who were bailed in five thousand dollars committee of which he is the leader, reported that he waited upon Chief-Justice Waite with Morey, of Louisians, and represented to the judge the necessity of an early and favorable decision on the enforcement act. Spencer related in lugubrious tones his discomfiture with the chief ju tice. That gentleman listened to his remarks coidly, and replied, with no evidence of sympathy, that it was not the practice of the supreme bench to discuss decisions before the parties figured were the Cleveland they are rendered, and that, in short, Mills case and that of Bellocq, Noblom me; the conversation was held at Babthey are rendered, and that, in short, Mills case and that of Bellocq, Noblom

of things, urging his co-operation. They received from Kellogg to the effect that one of the judges in Mississippi had been for some time. After they had adjourned it was stated that the committee would impeached, and would inevitably be deon to-morrow evening present a verreschment daily, and that unless the strongest clauses of the enforcement act and any council will attend his finners!

In a body.

The Hatchen block, in Holyok, Massing and destroyed by incondistive performed large perf

suggesting a plan for a campaign for the recapture of Mississippi, which met with

posed to Ames, now supports that gent'eman and is urging THE BLOODY-SHIRT POLICY

declaring that he slone deserved well of the colored people and Republicans of the south, and that his election was the only safety for the colored race. Some hostility was manifested, and the question was left unsettled. THE EL PASO SWINDLE.

The inquiry resulting from Holman's

asolution leads directly to the overhauling of the famous Memphis, El Paso and Southern Pacific road, invented and engineered by John C. Fremont. Holman's object specifies the corrupt influences which trought the company into being, and whether such influences do not forfeit its charter. S. W. Morton, of Indiana, persists in repeating the former rumored scandals as to the bribery which carried the bill through congress Fremont, who is here, will, he declares,

in the proper time, have testimony to give which will reverse the opinion now abroad, based upon the unjust verdict rendered in a French court, making him responsible for the f.aud. He will give the facts of the Memphis and El Paso company placing its Lan on the Paris bourse, and how they disposed of five million dellars worth of bonds based on the land grante I from the State of Texas. It is charged that a great deal of this money, realized on the sale of the bonds, had been squardered, but that the company had one million dollars of god on hand when they entered a conspiracy for revolutionizing the concern, throwing it into bankruptcy, and buying a new charter from

ongress. John A. C. Gray, of New York, was the main manipulator of these millions. He deceived Fremont into a coparinership, and prevailed upon him to institute judicial p occeding throwing the El Paso company into the hands of a receiver. Even at the best showing, Fremont's hands are not very clear, for he seems to have entered into the business of buying congressmen with as light a conscience as Oakes Ames himself. Fremont, as the facts show, was met by a greater, more accomplished schemer than himself. Scott, intent on a charter for a Southern Pacific road, joined hands with the Central Pacific people to block the El Paso line. Fremont seems to have been sharp enough for the Central folks and bought up their representative. If, in the coatest that ollowed, the result was for a time uncertain, Fremont finally succeeded in forcing the compromise, which consisted in an agreement that Fremont and his

party were to have a certain interest in the new company and Fremont to be reimbursed for whathe had paid out. Gray and Scott then seem to have thrown Framont overboard and gone in for the spoils. The Texas and Pacific road, through the instrumentality of Gray and Scott, has succeeded in swa'lowing the old Memphis and El Paro land grants, and a'l by mer no of delusic n audi frauduient judicial proceedings, and Fremont, betrayed on all sides, convicted in his absence in France, reduced

to penury, almost, by the treachery of Gray and Scott, has at length turned on his enemies and promises to bring the conspirators to book by an exposure of the methods by which the shameless fraud was brought about. Morton testifies that he knew of one million dollars being set apart for the purpose of cor-rupting congress, and that "Nick" Par-sons and H. M. Corwin were agents to disburse it. Parsons was at that time marshal of the supreme court, and Corwin is a roominent lawyer of this city. Parsons is now in Europe, where he thought it prudent to go and remain until after the adjournment of congress. Corwin is still in Washington, and will

have to appear before the committee and tell what he knows. Morton deand tell what he knows. Morton deand tell what he knows. Morton deand tell what he knows. The sent Joyes to California, it was to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way to get him out of the way of the way to get him out of the way to get him manner in which this immense sum of money was distributed, but he knew Parsons and Corwin pretended to furnish a list of the persons to whom it was paid. It is expected that Tom Scott will be placed upon the stand to testify as to his own complicity in the matter. The sergeant-at-arms is empowered to troduce A. C. Grav.

Attorney-General Mowry Charged with | cember, written by Brooks, saying that TOPEKA, February 11.-The house committee on State affairs, who have to ourselves, or something of that kind; been examining into the bonds of the the copy of the letter was shown to me, school fund, have made a partial report at the White House, by General Babconcerning the Comanche county bonds, reporting that they were forged by A. it to him, and he was afraid I was being J. Mowry, and introduced a resolution | deceived by those men; he said he would that he be expelled. Evidence was submitted, but, at the request of the com-mittee, was not allowed to be seen or the men; he said: "What might a senread, it is supposed because others are sitive man like Logan say, if he saw implicated and the committee is not | that letter?" Babcock told me the letter through taking testimony. The report cansures Smallwood, la'e secretary of requested me not to say where I re-State, and M'Carthy, late superintend-ent, for purchasing the bonds in oppo-of M'Donald to Washington, I rememsition to the advice of the attorney- ber of coming out of my house on the general. Mowry arrived here to-day, waived an examination, and was held

to bail in the sum of twenty-five thou-

sand dollars. Witnesses from Rice

county are in the city, by command of Babcock came to my office, and we the house, to tell what they know about | talked about the supposed charges the fraudulent bonds of that county. The Ticket Agents' Convention. LOUISVILLE, February 11.-Mr. Abbott, of the Erie railroad, announced to the convention of ticket agents to day that a model American railroad ticket office will be established on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia by the trunk lines. Every railway and transportation line in America will be represented at this office, and tickets to all parts of the world will be sold at special rates. It was resolved, with but four dissenting voices, that the issuing of railway tickets by any firms or individuals organized for the purpose of obtaining transportation rates from railroads and issuing tickets in their own name, and operating generally as a recognized transportation company, be no longer tolerated; also that the convention shall cancel all existing arrangements between such firms or individuals and the railways represented in the association of ticket agents. It is understood that these resolutions refer to what are known as tourists' agencies, such as Cook Son

NEW ORLEANS, February 11 .- The indictments for conspiracy to defraud the government in the whisky cases include the following in addition to those telegraphed yesterday: D. M. Carey, Alfred H. Cowand and Patrick Harnan, each.

United States Commissioner Shannon, R S. Dennee, and others whose ry, and transfers of the supervisors were names have not yet been made public, were indicted by the grand jury, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government through the court of claims in the cotton claims cases. Shannon and Dennee were arraigned, pleading being waved, and gave ball in five thousand dollars each. The cotton case: in which

R. B. went out into the cold, pitiless his parents said, "Lo and behold our ney yesterday. The mother was rescued. come. A warm discussion followed on were with him this morning.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Examination of Witnesses Continued-The Correspondence Between the General and M'Donald Investigated.

Sr. Louis, February 11 -The first witness called this morning in the trial of General O. E. Babcock was Major E. 3. Grimes, depot quartermaster in the Inited States army, stationed at St. Louis. Major Grimes was introduced by the prosecution to show that General Babcock carried on a correspondence with M'Donald last fall while the latter was under indictment for complicity in the whisky frauds. Major Grimes said-I have been in

the army since September, 1862; I know the army since September, 1882; I know General Babcock, having met him first in 1802, in Utah, where I was district quartermaster; I saw General Babcock when he was here last fall, probably in September, just before fair time with the Presidential party; he said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through me to other parties; he did not say to whom; after that he sent three letters to me that I recollect; that is I suppose he sent them: ecollect; that is I suppose he sent them; got a letter addressed to myself with such insurance including what is known unother letter in that; it was a short time as outfit and furniture, and also insures after I saw General Babcock here; the the freight, reckoning any of the charges leiter inclosed in mine was in a white envelope, sealed and marked M'Donald; the note to me in the first letter was, "Please deliver the inclosed letter to M'Donald," and it was signed "O. E. Babcock;" I gave the inclosed le:ter to M'Donald, I think, at my office; a week or ten days later I received another letter through the postoffice directed to me; there was no note in it, but an envelope addressed in a different hand from that of the first to M'Donald; there was no note to me, but there was a piece of paper wrapped around the envelope; the third letter was just like the second; I delivered all three of these et ers to M'Donald; when one of them cane he was not here, and in trying to find him I met his brother in-law, Tom Wa sh, and told him, but I do not know what Walsh did.

what Walsh did.
On cross-examination, Major Grimes said he had known General Babcock personally and intimately, and the latter had been a good friend to him; on one occasion, when M'Donald and M'-Kee were reported to be using their inluence to have him removed because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted, General Babcock promised his influence to prevent the removal of witness; once when I delivered these letters to M'Donald I asked him [M'-Donald] if Babcock had anything to do with this whisky ring, and he replied "Grimes, I don't know; don't believe he knows any more about it than you do, and you know and you don't know anything about it."

On the redirect examination Major Grimes was asked, did M'Donald in that conversation say that he [himself] didn't know anything about the whisky ring Witness—Yes; he did. [Laughter.]
District-Attorney—How did you come
to ssk if Babcock had anything to do

with the whisky ring?
Witness—I asked it for the simple reason that if Babcock, who had been my was going to drop him District-Attorney-What reason had

were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but I re-

ceived no definite information from

them; later Brooks and Hoge were

sent out, and especially looked into

Bevis & Frazer's affairs, and that firm

paid the government forty thou-

agents whom I sent here, and who com-

part, wining and dining them so they

could not dolany work; M'Donald and

Joyce never came to see me much when they were in Washington; I had a con-

versation with Rogers in regard to the

investigations in the weet; I remember

showing him a copy of a letter received

between the tenth and fifteenth of Da-

the delay would prove equally profita-

ble to the government and gratifying

hold me responsible for their conduct; I

day when I met Babcock, and we talked

about St. Louis matters; I can't say ex-

actly what was said; we talked about

the revenue agents coming; once in 1874

against Ford, who was dead; at the tim

told him there were no charges against

Ford, that the charges I was getting up

were against the living; he asked what

examination had been made, and said

comething about blackening the mem-

ery of Ford; the only way a man's

memory could be blackened who was

dead was by an examination; afterward

Babcoca came to see me about sending a bird (a thrush, I think,) out west; he

only came to my office once or twice

altogether that I remember; some two

investigation was made it would result

to the benefit of the treasury; on Janua-

ry 26, 1875, I addressed a letter to the

secretary of the treasury in regard to a

change of supervisors; the rumors of frauds beginning in 1872, caused me to

write this letter; afterward Secretary

Bristow came into the office and we

talked the matter over, concluding

to wait until the fall elections were

over; we waited, and there were a

number of senstorial elections, and we

had to wait until they were over; then

we found that we were in the midst of

the Presidential election, and that was

another obstacle; after that wearranged to make transfers [letters produced and

read in regard to change of officers of

internal revenue, including General M'Donald to Philadelphia and Mr.

Tutter to St. Louis]; witness went on:

After I addressed a letter to the secreta

made. I had a conversation with the de-

fendant: the conversation commenced

by him calling my attention to the sub

ect; he told me it was an unwise

measure, and would bring such a strong pressure on the President that the order would have to be recalled,

which would be unpleasant for

plained of an excessive attention on his

sand dollars as a compromise; when

keep a full stock always on band. Send ders.

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., foll you to suspect the general? Witness-Nothing but the fact of the letters sent through me. WOOD! WOOD! Grimes was followed by B. H. Engelke, rectifier, and H. C. Rogers, deputy-commissioner of internal revenu-1000 GORDS BEST STOVE-WOOD AT J. W. Douglass, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, was next put on the stand, who said: "During 1873, 1874 and 1875 there were efforts constantly made PRIVATE TUTOR. to ferret out the frauds that were being perpetrated; several revenue agents A GENTLEMAN desires a posit on as pri-vate tutor. He can instruct in the branches of a liberal education, and can teach French, Italian, and the other modern lau-

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or three months before Richardson went out of office I had a talk with the President, and told him things were crooked REAL ESTATE. in St. Louis, and I thought if a proper

> No. 1742, R. D.-First Chancery Court of Shelby No. 1722, R. D.—First Chancery counts of Sacisty county.—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Wm. Johnston.
> Pursuant to a decree entered in this cause, February 1, 1876, I will sell, at public auction, to the nighest bidder, for case, at the courthouse door of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, on

Faturday, March 4, 1876,

the following real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the taxes adjudged against said property and all costs as shown by said decree, so wit: Lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, and in the city of Mem-phis, and known as lot No. [3] three, in block to 17 Lying mysen on the south side of their only, and shown as no rot, the south side of thion street: Beginning 120 feet east from the east side of Second street, at its intersection with the south side of Union street; thence cast to feet; thence south 20 feet at right angles with Union street; thence west, parallel with Union street; thence morth 20 feet to the beginning
This litid day of February, 1876.
E. P. ANDERSON.

Commissioner of Revenue, etc.

John Johnston, Attorney. (b)2 sat Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me on B' virtue of a Deed of Frust Hade to me on the 50th day of January, 18-5. by a A. F. Bonner, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in ho k No. 105, page 125, i will sell, at public addica-to the highest bidder, for cash, on

me; the conversation was held at Bab- Menday, the 13th Day of March, 1876. at 12 o'clock m., at the southwest corner Main President was not present; don't re- and Madison streets, Memphis, Tennes member to have had any other conver- the following property, situated in She President was not present; don't re-Planing-Mill Burned.

Marlboro, Mass., February II.—The box-factory and planing-mill, known as Manning's mills, were burned this morning, together with valuatic machinery, thirty thousand feet of lumber, and valuable sets of tools. The buildings and machinery were owned by Alfred Page, of Ayre. The loss is not known, but is heavy. No insurance.

Murderer Hanged.

Syracuse, N. Y., February II.—Owen Lindsay, convicted of the murder of Francis A. Calvin, was hanged here to-day in the prison yard. Lindsay persisted to this last in declaring his honocence. The members of his family were with him this morning.

President was not present; don't femember to have had any other couver-sation and any other couver-sation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation with the defendant about the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation of the Mithempton and Madison strets. Mempher in Suching and described as following property, stuated in Suching and the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation the filternation of the Mithempton and Madison strets. Mempher in Suching and described as following property, stuated in Suching and the matter; this transfer was to take place on the filternation the following property, stuated in Suching and the following property, stuated in Suching and the following property, stuated in Suching and the fo